Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,106. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 25. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On Saturday Evening will be presented, a Comic Opera, called

INKLE AND YARICO,

with (4th Night)

HARLEQUIN AND DR FAUSTUS.

OR,

THE DEVIL WILL HAVE HIS OWN.

Under the direction of Signior MARTINELLI,

With all the Original Music, New and Magnificent Scenery, every other Decoration, and Necessary Machinery.

Never acted in this Kingdom.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR KEMBLE,

On WEDNESDAY next, May 1, will be brought forward, A Splendid Opera, called

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

With New Scenery, Dresses, &c. as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, upwards of Two Hundred Nights, with repeated marks of approbation.

In the course of the Opera, will be presented the following new and elegant Scenery, painted by Mr COOPER:

A Perspective View of the City of Belgrade, with the Danube, and the Turkish and Austrian Camps.

The Inside of a Grecian Ruin near the Village of Servia.

The Turkish Camp in Flames.

The Storming of a Fort.

A Turkish Burial Ground, &c, &c.

To which will be added (likewise never acted here) A Magnificent Drama, called

FEUDAL TIMES, OR THE BANQUET GALLERY.

Written by G. COLMAN, Esq. author of Blue Beard, &c. &c. With New Scenery, Music, Dresses, and Decorations, &c. &c. as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, to crowded audiences, with unbounded testimonies of approbation.

In Act I.

DANCING by Madame FREDERICK.

In the course of the Drama will be displayed, amongst others, the following New Scenes painted by Mr COOPER:

A View of an Extensive and Beautiful Lake in Westmoreland, with Fitzallan's Castle on an Island, and a Village on the Banks of the Lake.

A Procession of Boats from the Village to the Castle.

A Grand Gallery and a Banquet.

Rutherwolf's Castle attacked by the Vassals of Fitzallan, &c.

Tickets to be had of Mr KEMBLE, No. 8, Shakespeare's Square.

Mr KEMBLE has availed himself of the friendly hint given him in the newspapers, and he has fitted up two boxes on the Stage, in the same manner as the one that was fitted up on the night his Royal Highness Monsieur commanded.

All the high boxes being also taken, he trusts no person will attempt taking possession of any of them till the end of Act I. at which time, if they are not filled, any Gentleman may take a seat in them; this being the regulation of every Theatre-Royal in Great Britain.

Those Ladies who have taken either the high or low boxes, are particularly requested to send their servants to keep them by half after five at farthest, but sooner if convenient.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

3d APRIL 1799.

THE following CLASSES will be taught during the ensuing summer, viz.—

Classes.	*Professors.*	*Days of Opening and Hours of Meeting.*
Botany	Dr Rutherford	May 6, Monday, 8 o'clock A. M.
Midwifery	Dr Hamilton	May 6, Monday, 10 o'clock.
Natural Philosophy	Dr Robison	May 6, Monday, 11 o'clock.
Agriculture	Dr Coventry	May 6, Monday, 1 o'clock.
Natural History	Dr Walker	May 6, Monday, 2 o'clock.
Law of Scotland respecting the Trial of Crimes	Mr Hume	May 14, Tuesday, 2 o'clock.
Clinical Lectures	Dr Rutherford	May 7, Tuesday, 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY TWO HOGSHEADS LINTSEED, just arrived per the Stettin from Rotterdam.

APPLY TO

JOHN WATSON & CO.

Leith, 23d April 1799.

ABERDEENSHIRE CANAL.

INTIMATION is hereby given to the concerned, That the Committee of Management of the Aberdeenshire Canal Navigation, have appointed a call of twenty per cent. *i. e.* ten pounds on each share subscribed for that undertaking, to be paid upon the 20th of June ensuing to the treasurers of the Canal Company, at the office of the Commercial Banking Company, Aberdeen.

By order of the Committee,

PAT. HENDERSON, Clk.

A SCHOOLMASTER

WANTED at Whitsunday first, for the town and parish of Innerkeithing, qualified to teach in the most approved manner, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation, Latin, and French.

Certificates of character will be expected.

Apply to the Magistrates, or to David Black, the Clerk of Innerkeithing.

A MASTER OF A BAND WANTED,

FOR THE 8TH NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.

ANY Person qualified to lead and instruct a Regimental Band of Music, will meet with every encouragement, on applying personally, or by letter stating their qualifications, to the Commanding Officer of the 8th North British Militia, presently quartered in Kilmarnock.

NEW TEAS.

G. LINDSAY has got to hand part of his purchase at last sales, which he can with confidence recommend, as being strong and well flavoured, and will be sold at his shop, South Frederick Street, on very reasonable terms.

G. L. has always on hand a large stock of London Porter, Rich and Old, in Casks and Bottles. Families may be served at 3s. 6d. and 4s. per dozen, delivered every where in town; also Fine Old Rum and Brandy, with every article in the trade.

MONEY WANTED.

TWO SUMS of 1000l. and 600l. now, or at Whitsunday, on undoubted security.

Enquire at A. Rolland, writer to the signet.

MONEY.

To be SUNK on an ANNUITY, during the Life of an Old Gentleman, and his two Children, Girls,

EIGHT HUNDRED & FORTY POUNDS. Only 6 per cent. will be required after the decease of the Father, during the survivance of both the Children, and 4 per cent. after the death of one of them.

And WANTED to BORROW, 250l. or 300 l. for which, if allowed to lie some time, heritable security will be given.

Apply to Mess. Renton and Callender, writers, Gosford's Court.

NOTICE.

THE CHRISTINA OF AIRTH,

Formerly advertised to be SOLD at Bo-ness, on 8th May next, is sold by private bargain.

This Day is Published,

By WILLIAM CREECH, Edinburgh;

And T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies, London,

In two vols. 8vo.—price 16s. in boards,

THE BRITISH GARDEN,

A Descriptive Catalogue of

HARDY PLANTS,

Indigenous, or cultivated in the Climate of GREAT BRITAIN; with their Generic and Specific Characters, Latin and English Names, Native Country, and Time of Flowering, with Introductory Remarks.

Of WILLIAM CREECH *may also be had, just published,*

1. SPALLANZANI's TRACTS on the Nature of Animals and Vegetables, with Experiments, by CHAS. BONNET, 8vo. illustrated by six copperplates, 6s 6d. in boards.
2. LESSER's INSECTO-THEOLOGY, or a Demonstration of the Being and Perfections of God, from a consideration of the Structure and Economy of Insects, with Notes, by P. Lyonet, now first translated into English, in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by plates, 6s. in boards.

*** A New Edition of Derham's Physico-Theology is also just published, with additional Notes, a Translation of the Latin and Greek Quotations, a Life of the Author, and an Account of all the Discoveries since his time, 2 vols. 8vo. with a newly engraved set of Plates, 14s. in boards. These two valuable Works may be had uniformly and elegantly bound in 3 vols. price 1l. 3s.

3. The Second Edition, with very considerable Additions, of the FORCING and KITCHEN GARDENER, with the management of the Green-house, culture of Wall and Orchard Fruits, &c. &c. by WALTER NICOL, late gardener at Wymess Castle, 8vo. with five large Copperplates, 7s. 6d. in boards.
4. The PRACTICAL PLANTER, or a Treatise on Forest Planting, &c. by the same Author, 8vo. 3s. in boards.
5. A New Edition, greately enlarged, of a TREATISE on the NATURAL HISTORY and MANAGEMENT of BEES, by JAMES BONNAR, Beemaster, 8vo. 4s. 6d. in boards.
6. The MINERALOGY of the SHETLAND ISLANDS, and of the ISLAND of ARRAN, with Observations on Peat, Kelp, and Coal, by ROBERT JAMESON, Member of the Royal Medical and Nat. Hist. Societies, Edin. and of the Linnæan Society, Lond. royal 8vo. illustrated by Maps and Plates, 7s. in boards.
7. A SYSTEM of MINERALOGY, on the plan of Cronstedt, by J. G. SCHMEISSER, F. R. S. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, 10s. in boards.
8. OBSERVATIONS on PLANTS by M. VON USLAR, translated from the German, with Additions by the same, 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 26th current,

THE Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the House, No. 63, George Street. The furniture is all in excellent condition.

The Sale to continue till all is sold off, by John Paterson, auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT ALLOA.

To be Sold by auction by WM. BRUCE, on Tuesday the 7th of May next,

THE HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE which belonged to the late PHILIP LOCH, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Alloa, consisting of Dining-room, Drawing-room, Bed-chamber, and Kitchen Furniture. Likewise Bed and Table Linen, and Silver Plate.

To be viewed every lawful day betwixt and the day of sale, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

The sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock forenoon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold by auction by WM. BRUCE, on Friday the 10th of May next, at Campie House, by Musselburgh,

THE FURNITURE of said House, which is fashionable, and as good as new, consisting of Dining-room, Drawing-room, Bed-chamber, and Kitchen Furniture. As also a good MILCH COW.

To be viewed every lawful day, betwixt and the day of sale from 11 to 4 o'clock.

The sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock forenoon.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

On Wednesday the 1st day of May next, will be SOLD by public roup, within the dwelling-house in St Andrews, lately occupied by Colonel Duncan of Castlefield,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to that Gentleman, consisting of Mounted Beds, Feather Beds and Blankets, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, some elegant Carpets and Grates, and a variety of kitchen furniture and other articles. Also a chest of Carpenter's Tools, a number of Garden Utensils, glass frames, &c.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue till all is sold off.

ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, SILVER PLATE, CATTLE, & PARKS OF GLENEAGLES, In the County of Perth.

There will be SOLD, upon Wednesday the 1st of May next,

THE Whole FURNITURE in the House of Gleneagles, consisting of Feather Beds, Blankets, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c.; as also a considerable quantity of Silver Plate, consisting of a very elegant Epergne, and a number of other articles; as also a considerable quantity of Bed and Table Linen, and several sets of China.

At same time, there will be sold, several Milk Cows, Horses, and a parcel of Sheep of a superior English breed; as also a number of trees, principally hard wood.

There will also be exposed to roup, the two Parks, called the Sheep Park and Crackswall's Park. These parks have been in pasture for these thirty years past. They are to be let for five years from and after Martinmas next. They are to be in tillage for the three first years, to be sown down the last crop with rye-grass and clover; one hay crop to be taken, and to be in pasture the last year.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH

ROUP OF TOLLS.

THE Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the County of Edinburgh are requested to meet in the Inner Session-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 30th day of April instant, at twelve o'clock noon.

At this Meeting, the Trustees will expose to roup the TOLL-DUTIES collected at the several Bars, in the following Districts, viz.—

CORSTORPHINE DISTRICT.

WHITEHOUSE, ALMONBRIDGE, and LOANHEAD, on the Bathgate road, } Entry 15th May.

CALDER DISTRICT.

TYNECASTLE BRAEFOOT, Entry 14th May.
ROW, (formerly West Calder), —— 26th ——
HOWDENBRIDGE, (formerly Combfoot), with the Customs exigible at the North Bridge of Calder, } —— 14th August.

Persons intending to offer will be careful to bring their cautioners along with them—and they will observe, that, by way of encouragement, security is now required to the extent of ONE-SIXTH of the rent ONLY.

Thomas Cranstown, W. S. No. 23, North Castle Street, will show the articles of roup, and inform as to other particulars.

In absence of Lord Advocate,

JAMES CLERK, Convener.

FOR QUEBEC,

THE FINE BRIG CONCORD,

Burden 240 tons,

RICHARD WILSON Master.

Apply to ADAM AND MATTHIE.

GREENOCK, 18th March 1799.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

MR ROSS, who last winter, had the honour to DELIVER LECTURES of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, to a respectable number of Ladies, has been encouraged to OPEN a CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN during the Summer.

The importance of History is universally allowed. But to attain to an extensive acquaintance with it by the ordinary course of reading requires a degree of labour, and a length of time, which few comparatively are able to bestow.

To facilitate the acquisition of this branch of Science, to furnish rational entertainment, and to enlarge the sphere of intellectual enjoyment, as well as of active usefulness, is the object of these Lectures, in which it is intended to exhibit a short but perspicuous view of whatever is important in the History of Mankind.

The Course will begin on Tuesday the 14th May. The hour proposed is 7 P. M.; but may be altered, so as to accommodate the greatest number of those who shall signify their design to attend.

Any Gentleman who takes the trouble to call for Mr Ross, will see a copy of an Outline which is preparing for the press, and be informed of other particulars relating to the Course.

Mr Ross will begin a Course of GEOGRAPHY for YOUNG LADIES on Monday the 20th May, at twelve o'clock noon.

Shakespeare Square, No. 8, 19th April 1799.

SALE OF A COACH AND COACH HORSES.

To be SOLD by roup in Dumbreck's Coach-yard in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st of May next, at two o'clock,

AN Exceeding GOOD COACH, which has been but little used, and well kept, with a very handsome Hammercloth and Harness for two horses, little worse than new.—And a Pair of excellent Bay CARRIAGE HORSES, steady and active in the draught, and in good condition.

The Coach and Horses were the property of a gentleman lately deceased, and will be seen at Dumbreck's till the day of sale.—The Horses will be sold separately from the Coach.

REMARKABLE FINE BEEF.

JOHN COWAN, Flesher in Edinburgh, will have for Sale, on *Saturday first*, and the three market days of next week, some of the finest STOT and HEIFER BEEF ever exposed to sale in this city.—The Cattle were bred by the late Robert Hepburn, Esq. of Clerkington, and were fed for these twelve months past by Mr Brodie at Upper Keith, whose knowledge in farming and feeding cattle is universally known.

Edinburgh, April 25. 1799.

SHOP BREAKING AND THEFT,

WITH A

REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING FOR A DISCOVERY.

WHEREAS the Shop of William and Patrick Cunninghams, Goldsmiths and Jewellers in Edinburgh, has been broke into during this last night, and SILVER PLATE of various kinds, stolen and abstracted to a very considerable amount, such as several dozen of Silver Table Spoons, some of which in the rough; Tea Plate of various kinds; Rings, Lockets, and other Jewellery; besides about forty ounces of Rolled Silver, several ounces of Gold, chiefly in foreign coin, with a considerable number of Diamonds and Pearls unset; also THREE GOLD WATCHES, one whereof a Repeater, pretty large, the outer case quite plain, and the *bottom* of it perfectly new, name on the Dial-plate *Medge, London*; the two cases apparently of British workmanship, but the movement supposed to be made abroad; the words *Avance et Retarde* upon the regulator. The Watch is capped and jewelled, and on the left side of the inner case there is a small knob, which being pushed aside, prevents the bell from sounding.—In all worth upwards of 800l. Sterling.

In order to obtain a discovery in the premisses, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and the Incorporation of Goldsmiths of Edinburgh, hereby unite in offering a reward of 200l. Sterling to any person or persons who will, within six months from this date, give such information to William Scot, Procurator-fiscal of the county of Edinburgh as shall lead to a discovery of the offender or offenders; to be paid on conviction.

N. B. The reward will be given to any of the accomplices who shall give the above information, for whom a pardon will also be applied.

*** Those who committed the robbery, left behind them a Cooper's Adze, and Former of a small size, with a piece of old rope, similar to part of a horse halter.

Edinburgh, 23th April 1799.

TENTH (OR EDINBURGH) REGIMENT OF *NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.*

DESERTED,

JOHN MURDOCH, private in the said regiment, having absconded and been missing since the first day of April current, a Reward of TWO GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall be the means of discovering and lodging him in safe custody, over and above Twenty Shillings allowed by act of Parliament for apprehending deserters. The reward will be paid by the Commanding Officer at Dumfries, or Captain Stenhouse, South Castle Street, Edinburgh.

The said John Murdoch is 5 feet 7½ inches high, about 26 years of age, fresh complexion, dark hazel eyes, dark brown short hair, stout made, his manner of speaking soft and mild.—Said he was born in the county of Ayr, parish of Ochiltree, and by trade a baker.—He was dressed in a short drab-coloured coat, drab-coloured stockings, and round hat. Said he had worked long at his trade in Glasgow, and also in Edinburgh; and that his reason for serving in the militia was owing to the smallness of journeymen bakers wages being but 5s. 6d. per week, from which he said he was unable to support his wife.

GROUNDS FOR BUILDING TO BE SOLD,

AT INVERNESS.

There is to be SOLD, by the Magistrates of Inverness, under the authority of the Act of Parliament respecting Ruinous Houses and Waste Areas in Burghs, and that within the Court-house of Inverness, upon Friday the 24th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES,

—VIZ—

LOT I.—The AREA or Stance of a House, and the Materials thereon, upon the north side of the East Street of Inverness, immediately adjoining the lands called the Dempsters, some time feued by George Baillie of Leys, to Thomas Ritchie, shoemaker, and which property was formerly sold under the authority of the said act.—The upset price is now L. 20: 5s. Sterling.

LOT II. ANOTHER STANCE, also upon the north side of the said street, and at the east end of the town, with the Buildings begun thereupon, by John Mackenzie, *alias* M'Kerchar, sometime tenant in Hilltown. The upset price of this lot is L.43 Sterling.

The warrant of sale, articles of roup, and other proceedings to be seen at the Town-clerk's Office, Inverness.

A FARM IN THE COUNTY OF ANGUS.

To LET for 19 years, from Martinmas 1799,

THE FARM OF LEDCRIEFF, in the parish of Lundie, as presently possessed by James Smith, containing about 336 acres, of which about 180 acres are arable and improveable ground. The Farm lies about three miles from Cupar of Angus, on the turnpike road to Dundee, where lime is easily procured, and is within five miles of marle pits.

Offers in writing may be given in betwixt and the 15th of May, to Hugh Bremner, accomplant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Charles Hay of Beachhill, writer in Cupar of Angus, who will shew a plan of the Farm.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD BRIGANTINE,

Of about 80 tons burden, well adapted for the coasting or Baltic trade, and can be sent to sea without any expence.

Apply to William Goddard and Company, insurance brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

On Wednesday, the 1st of May will be Published,

By PETER HILL, Edinburgh,

In one vol. 8vo.—Price 5s. in boards,

THE HISTORY OF THE UNION

OF

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND,

Stating the circumstances which brought that Event forward to a conclusion, and the Advantages resulting from it to the Scots.

By the Rev. EBENEZER MARSHAL,

Minister at Cockpen.

N. B.—Such persons as have interested themselves for this Work by taking charge of subscription papers, are requested to be so kind as send them to the author at Cockpen, or to the publisher, Edinburgh.

THE NEW FASHIONS OF THE METROPOLIS.

SHIRREFF & DUDGEON, Haberdashers, once more claim the attention of the LADIES to their

NEW ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

Purchased by one of the Partners, at present

RESIDING IN LONDON,

A part of which they have already received, and are daily increasing by every conveyance from London, Manchester, and the most celebrated Manufactories in England.

Their new assortment consists principaly of a beautiful variety of London Printed Calicoes and Muslins, New Lace, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Patent Net Veils and Cloaks, uncommonly elegant patterns.—The new Spotted Silk Handkerchief, with new Straw Hats, in all the elegance and variety of Fashion.

They would also recommend their assortment of London and Manchester Printed Calicoes for Furniture, as being one of the most complete in this Kingdom.

N. B. Their assortment of Worsteds, of every Colour and Shades of Colours, with Regg and Carpet Patterns, is at present complete. No. 36. SOUTH BRIDGE, April 20, 1799.

IRONMONGERY GOODS.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE whole STOCK of GOODS belonging to the late Mr JAMES MACKELL, Ironmonger in Edinburgh, consisting of a choice and new assortment of Articles in that line, from the best manufacturers in England, and all commissioned from thence since the term of Whitsunday last, 1798—the Goods are therefore well worth the attention of the Trade, or a person wishing to set up in the Ironmongery trade, no pains or expence having been saved in selecting and assorting the different articles.

Also, to LET in TACK for nine years from Whitsunday next, and entered to at that term, the SHOP on the High Street of Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr Mackell, in which the said Goods are at present.

Inventories of the Goods to be seen in the hands of Mr Jas. Gentle, writer in Edinburgh, who will also inform as to the conditions of sale, and the Set of the Shop.

OAK TIMBER FOR SALE.

WILLIAM SIBBALD and Co. Merchants, Leith, will expose to public Sale, on Tuesday the 30th inst. at their Building-yard near the Citadel,

A QUANTITY of Large and Small English and Hamburgh OAK TIMBER for ship-building; with sundry lots of Oak Cuts, Slabs, Broken Wood, and a parcel of seasoned Treenails.

Specifications may be seen with William Christie, Leith, wood-measurer and auctioneer, or by applying to William Sibbald and Co. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF FARM STOCK IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD at Craigielaw, on Saturday the 18th of May 1799,

THE WHOLE STOCKING of that FARM, consisting of Work Horses, Milch Cows, and Young Cattle; also several Implements of Husbandry.

The roup to begin at 10 o'clock forenoon.

MAINS OF SKIBO—*SUTHERLAND.*

On Tuesday, the 28th May 1799, there will be SOLD by roup on the premisses, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THE Whole STOCKING of the MAINS of SKIBO, consisting of Work Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, and Foals of the south and west country breed; Oxen and Stots, Milch Cows, and Queys, and Calves, all of the large and fine breed; some good Highland Garrons. Also, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Utensils of Husbandry, and a complete set of Dairy Utensils, most new, and in good condition.

Six months credit, with proper security, will be given; and the roup will be continued on the above and following days, until the whole be sold off.

N. B.—The Farm of MAINS of POLROSSIE is to be LET for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1799. It consists of from 250 to 300 acres of rich soil, adjoins to Skibo, lies along the north bank of the Frith of Dornoch, and has been four years under a course of improvement by inclosing, fallowing, and liming.—Enquire at Captain K. M'Kay, factor, at Torbol, near Dornoch.

ARCOT,

A Beautiful Bay Arabian Horse, to COVER this Season at Melville Castle, by Dalkeith, at One Guinea the Mare, and Half a Crown to the keeper.—Good grass for Mares.

HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET TO BE SOLD.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of one and two afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain,

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE in George Street, No. 21, north side, which belonged to Sir John Inglis, Baronet, deceased, with the Back Ground, Coach-house for two Carriages, Stables for five Horses, Pump Well, Water Pipe, and Offices behind; all of which are finished in the most substantial manner.

The term of entry to be at Whitsunday next.

To be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays betwixt the hours of twelve and three, and application for further particulars may be made to Archibald and John Tods, writers to the signet, who are authorised to treat for a sale by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale.

STIRLING, TO LINLITHGOW AND KILSYTH TURNPIKE.

SIR WILLIAM BRUCE, Baronet, Convener, agreeably to the appointment of last Meeting, hereby calls a General Meeting of the Trustees on the said Road, to take place at Turner's Inn, Falkirk, on Monday the 26th of April curt. at noon, to receive the REPORT of the Committee, with the SURVEY and PLAN of the Engineers employed, respecting a proposed alteration of the present road, over the Hills and Gullies by Torwood, to an improved level line of road by Powhouse, Gowkhill, &c. towards Sauchinford—And, to determine how far these new and improved lines of road should be adopted and rendered Turnpike.

STIRLING, 16th April, 1799. } THOMAS WINGATE, Clerk of the Trust.

To the CREDITORS *of*

Mrs JOHN NICOL, Merchant in Montrose.

INTIMATION is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Mrs Nicol in the Trades Hall of Montrose, upon Wednesday the 1st day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to resolve upon the steps most proper to be taken for the interest of all concerned.

At this meeting, such persons also as have lodged flax with the said Mrs Nicol, for the purpose of spinning, and which has not been returned, are requested to attend for the purpose aforesaid. Not to be repeated.

Montrose, April 20. 1799.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack,

KELSO PACKET,

ROBERT MOOR Master—and

EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,

WILLIAM COOPER Master,

Will take in goods, the Kelso till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday morning at seven o'clock; and the Edinburgh and Berwick till Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, whenthe will sail.

Union Co's Office, Leith, April 25. 1799.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—April 20. 1799.

Extract of a letter from Captain REYNOLDS, of his Majesty's ship La Pomone, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated Falmouth, April 17.

SIR,

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of my arrival in this port.

I have also to inform you, that on the 31st ult. in lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 9 deg. 16 min. W. we retook the Minerva, a valuable Liverpool West-India ship, that had been captured 16 days before by the Argus French privateer, belonging to Bourdeaux; and I have the pleasure to add, that on the 3d inst. we fortunately fell in with the Argus, and after a long chace of 108 miles, running 12 knots an hour, took her close under Cape Finisterre. She is a beautiful new ship, not six months off the stocks, carrying 18 brass nine-pounders, pierced for 22, and 130 men; is copper-bottomed, and a remarkable swift sailer. Besides the Minerva, the Argus had captured, this cruize, two brigs belonging to Teignmouth; the masters and crews of both I found on board her.

And on the 9th of this month we retook an American schooner from the Caracas, bound to Corunna, laden with cocoa and indigo, that had been taken eight days before by the Gironde privateer, from Bourdeaux.

Previous to the above, his Majesty's ship Pomone had captured, off Carthagena, the Mutius Scævola French privateer, belonging to Genoa, and a Spanish Coaster; particulars of which I transmitted in a letter on service to the Earl of St Vincent. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

R. C. REYNOLDS.

VENICE—March 29.

Early on the morning of the 26th inst. the French made an attack on the Austrian advanced posts at Santa Lucia and Bussolengo, before the expiration of the truce, but were repulsed with considerable loss at both places. A thousand French prisoners and 60 officers, with two pieces of cannon, have been sent to Verona. The Austrians had many officers and men killed and wounded.

General Kray repulsed the enemy at Legnago, killed 3000, made 2000 prisoners, took 14 pieces of cannon, and pursued the remainder towards Mantua.

The Piedmontese insurgents are become so formidable against their new Lords, as to threaten the capital. Continual reinforcements of Austrian cavalry and infantry pass every day, by forced marches; and his Imperial Majesty never had, during the war, such a numerous and fine army as we see at present in Italy.

STOCKARCH—March 30.

Proclamation of the Archduke CHARLES, Commander in Chief of the Imperial armies, and of the Empir to the Swiss.

AFTER two victories gained over the French army, who, without any declaration of war, advanced beyond their positions; who, without any declaration of war, had on all sides exercised hostility and made attacks, the troops under my command have entered the territory of the Swiss, not to make war against the Swiss, who are actuated by amicable dispositions, but to pursue the common enemy, against whom you have yourselves fought with so much bravery, in defence of your liberty and independence, and whose superiority of forces alone has reduced you to the wretched situation of which you are so deeply sensible, and at which you have already so loudly expressed your discontent. Among the attempts and means employed to retain you in a state of dependence and subjection, they have endeavoured to make you believe, that the Imperial and Royal Court entertained plans to dismember your country, or had other designs against Switzerland. They also endeavoured to alarm you, by filling you with apprehensions of oppression and pillage, on the part of the Imperial Army.

It is my duty, therefore, solemnly to declare to the Swiss of all descriptions, that his Imperial Majesty, in conformity to those assurances which he has on every occasion given to the Helvetic League, of his amity and good neighbourhood, is firmly resolved to preserve towards her, in the most active manner, the ancient friendly relations; and also, that his Imperial Majesty has no other view than that of contributing, to the utmost of his power, that Switzerland may enjoy, without interruption, its independence, its integrity, its privileges, its rights, and its possessions, without diminution or alteration whatever.

On my part, I confidently expect, that the troops under my command, whose entry into the Swiss territory, occasioned by circumstances sufficiently evident, and by the fairest views, announced in the most solemn manner, has no other object than that of the common safety, will be treated in a friendly manner, and assisted by all the Members of the Helvetic League; satisfied, they have the good of their country at heart, and that the people of Switzerland will carefully avoid whatever may augment the miseries of war.

Among the happy effects of such a conduct to Switzerland may be reckoned the suppression of those measures which hostilities and violence have occasioned, and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce and communication between Germany and Switzerland.

THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 19.

REPORT OF SECRET COMMITTEE.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the report of the Secret Committee, and moved that the Speaker should leave the chair for the House going into the Committee of the whole House.

The Speaker having left the chair,—

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, and spoke in substance as follows:—It is not my intention upon the present occasion to detain the Committee by enlarging upon the circumstances stated in the report, which is now the subject of consideration.

From the report we perceive that the utmost advantage has resulted from that great measure of precaution, the act empowering his Majesty to secure and detain persons suspected of conspiring against his person and Government—a measure which has been attended with the most beneficial effects at moments the most critical, in breaking up the designs of the conspired, when they approached nearly to the period of their execution.

Following up the suggestions in the report, the first motion I shall have the honour to propose will be to continue that measure, at the same time adding to it a provision to render it more effectual, a provision founded as well upon its general propriety, as upon the particular circumstances which the report has explained.—What I allude to is, to adopt a regulation empowering his Majesty to transfer persons arrested under this act to any place within the kingdom which may be deemed most eligible. I do not mean to enlarge upon the policy of such a provision. I shall only observe that it will be notorious to the Committee from the report under consideration, and from another report lately presented to the House, that one of the principal features of that conspiracy which has been prosecuted in this country, but more particularly in the sister kingdom, where it actually led to so much calamity and bloodshed, has been that the designs of the conspirators have continued to be conducted under the direction of persons in custody on charges of being its author, or guilty upon their own confession.

It will hardly be denied, that circumstances are such as to require that all doubts should be removed respecting the power of his Majesty to transfer persons in this situation to the most safe and proper place of confinement, and likewise to enable Government to detain in custody here persons arrested in Ireland in the circumstances I have described. This provision arises out of the message received from his Majesty respecting the persons brought from the sister kingdom, to be detained in confinement in Great Britain. I feel likewise that it will not be sufficient to continue and enforce the laws already adopted for our security, if we do not adopt some precaution against the particular character of the mischief against which we are called upon to guard. I allude to that point so clearly established by the most powerful body of evidence before us, the existence of secret societies totally unknown in the history of this or any other country. Impressed with the observation in the report of the Committee, that in the great struggle we maintain against Jacobinism, it is necessary to watch the symptoms of the malady, and to adapt the remedy to the appearance it assumes, we must feel ourselves bound to accommodate our precautions to the evil which we have discovered. It will at the same time be recorded to the honour of the British Parliament, that while it did not neglect the salutary precautions which circumstances imperiously dictated, it did not pass beyond the bounds of that necessity; that equally firm and temperate, it has recollected what was to be yielded to safety, and what was due to the Constitution, that it might with just discernment and moderation accommodate the precaution to the danger. Considering the inveterate spirit and the invincible perseverance of the enemy, with whom we have to contend, I do not think any one measure could be warranted as sufficient to carry the Constitution safe through that mighty struggle we have to maintain, to that haven of security and peace, which after a period of exertion and perseverance, more or less protracted, we have a confident hope of attaining. For this arduous contest, however, be it shorter or be it longer, we must be prepared; we must be determined firmly to abide by the cause we have embraced, vigorously to continue the efforts we have exerted, to follow up wisely and vigilantly the provisions which we have hitherto employed, unless we are contented to yield to the superior vigilance, energy, and perseverance of an implacable enemy the pre-eminent blessings which we enjoy. It is the duty of Parliament then carefully to watch the symptoms of the malady by which we are assailed.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The point which to-day seems most urgently to challenge our attention, is that of the secret Societies I have mentioned, all of which possess a common distinguishing character. Wherever they have existed, they have been animated by the same spirit, directed to the same objects, and known by the same effects. They have spread themselves in Britain, in Ireland, throughout Europe. In the sister kingdom, we have seen them not merely threatening the mischiefs with which they are fraught, but at one moment scattering their baleful consequences, and openly attempting the overthrow of all established Government. Even here, notwithstanding the prevalent loyalty of the great mass of the people, and the powerful obstacles with which they have had to contend, we have seen that invincible perseverance in a bad cause by which the spirit of Jacobinism is peculiarly characterised, while in other parts of Europe, the existence of these secret societies has uniformly been the forerunner, or the attendant of the progress of French principles and the ravage of French arms. These Societies, too, are in their nature totally repugnant to the genius of this Constitution, and strange to the habits of this nation. They are clearly of foreign growth; and while we are bound to discourage them, we can employ with the more satisfaction the strong measures which are necessary to their suppression, because we must be sensible that we do not trench upon the principles or the spirit of that liberty we inherit from our ancestors; that we do not impair those privileges which give sanction to the great right of petition to all recognized classes of men, and with none of which those new descriptions of persons can at all be confounded. Among the societies of this nature are, the Corresponding Society, the United English, the United Scotch, the United Britons, and the United Irish. These societies are now so clearly proved to be such abuse of the privileges of this Constitution, so entirely inconsistent with all Government, that all must agree that they ought to be suppressed. In doing this there is one consideration which we ought to keep in view; we must be aware, that from the very outset the leaders of these baneful societies distinctly anticipated in their designs all those horrors and calamities which have since been developed in their progress. Many individuals, however, there must have been who, not understanding the purpose for which they were to co-operate, or not foreseeing the evils to which they would lead, were lightly and inconsiderately drawn in to become members of such societies. Adopting this distinction, then, it is intended that the measures for suppressing these bodies shall only be prospective, that they shall not aim at punishment, but prevention. We shall do our duty in setting a mark on the house where the pestilential contagion prevails, and then let those who enter perish. In the first instance it shall be the mild and forgiving policy of the measures proposed, to separate the misguided from the criminal. At the same time, I have no hesitation in saying, that after experiencing this signal exercise of mercy and forbearance, those who shall continue members of those societies, contract the guilt of adhering to deliberate treason. As, however, the great object is to detect and punish those who may be guilty of this offence, in its nature so deep and atrocious, I flatter myself that a summary conviction, followed by a summary punishment, would answer the desired effect. My intention, therefore, is to propose, that if any person after a day to be fixed shall continue a member of such societies, they shall upon summary conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a certain fine, to be summarily inflicted. Looking at the description of persons who in general compose these associations, I hope that this regulation will be attended with the most salutary effect. Persuaded that even this simple mode of proceeding, and this very gentle punishment will be effectual, I am happy to propose as a remedy for the evil a measure which so little trenches upon those bulwarks of liberty which it must be our wish to preserve. At the same time, while in a political view it may attain the object desired, the punishment it provides in a moral view, is by no means commensurate to the guilt which it affects. That there are degrees of guilt among the members of these societies is obvious; it is necessary to keep this distinction before us.

To be merely one of the herd may not be so criminal as to take an active part in promoting the illegal purposes for which the illegal association is formed. I should propose therefore to give an option, either to proceed by summary conviction and fine, or by way of indictment in any Court of Record, leaving it to the discretion of the Court to punish the offenders by fine or imprisonment, or in cases of greater aggravation by transportation. It will be necessary likewise to provide that the law shall not be confined in its operation to the societies already known by the names enumerated, but to societies of the same kind, and directed to the same objects, by whatever varying appellations they may be distinguished. Of this kind are those where there exists an unlawful and wicked engagement of mutual fidelity and secrecy, such as we have seen so much prevail. It shall apply to those where the same illegal bond prevails, which unhappily has been found to have so great an influence on the weak and ignorant minds of the deluded people; where is practised that mysterious secrecy in the appointment of the members and the committees, the president, secretaries, and the whole management of the affairs of the society. All those associations, where such practices exist, shall be declared unlawful. I need not hesitate to propose to accompany this provision with one which is necessary to its effect. This is to subject the masters of those houses where such meetings assemble, whether public or private, to a fine.—Persons who have been members, and withdrawing themselves before a given day, to be exempted from the operation of the law. These regulations, in themselves so perfectly free from the imputation of severity, will, I hope, be sufficient to secure the objects we have in view. Such will be the first branch of the second measure which I feel it my duty to propose.

DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The next part of this bill would be intended to remedy an evil of inferior importance, one which in a certain degree must fall under the daily observation of every man who hears me, and which has formed a part of the plan so inceffantly pursued, of perverting the understanding, depraving the minds, and corrupting the morals of the people of this country: I allude to the debating societies, which, conducted, as they have been, and directed to the questions they discussed, tend to undermine all the principles of morality in the minds of those by whom they are frequented. Some time ago it will be recollected that persons delivered lectures of the most seditious tendency, and when these were prohibited by the laws so properly introduced for remedy of such abuses, they assumed the title of historical lectures, and, with little variation, were directed to the same objects as before. Discussions of this nature in the hands by which they were taken up, and to the audience to whom they were addressed, were employed to attack all religion, government, and society, though in the outset they may not so directly tend to the consequences which it was the object of these societies to attain, they ultimately tend to prepare the minds of men for those horrors and calamities which are the infallible consequences of those principles against which it is our duty to provide. To prevent such dangerous abuses, it will be a part of the proposed measure to extend the provisions against seditious lectures, and political discussions, to all places where money is taken at the door, making this the criterion, and putting them upon the footing of disorderly houses, unless where licence has been previously taken out, and where subject to the inspection of the magistrate. By this regulation I conceive no innocent pursuit or amusement will be obstructed, and the public will be protected from an evil of a danger far beyond the importance of those from whom it proceeds.

THE PRESS.

The provisions which I shall have the honour to propose will likewise be directed against another part of that plan, pursued with no less industry to poison the minds of the ignorant and unwary. It has been the proud and distinguishing principle of the law of England, that the liberty of the press has been cherished as the most invaluable bulwark of liberty. It certainly is one from which, when not abused, the greatest advantages might be derived, but when abused and perverted, it has led to the greatest mischief. It has, therefore, been the object of the law of this country, without imposing any previous restraint, to secure a subsequent responsibility in the author and publisher, if they should be guilty of private libels or public treason. Those publications of a higher order, under the laws of the country, and the prevalent spirit of loyalty in the people, are tolerably sure of being subjected to punishment for their libels, at least those of a more flagrant nature. Happily those libels, formerly so prevalent, are, owing to these causes, more restrained. Unfortunately, however, we have seen the liberty of the press abused in a way most calculated to pervert and mislead the lower orders. Instead of being employed to communicate knowledge and instruction, it has been perverted to give false and imperfect representations of facts, and inadequate or improper discussions of subjects nowise adapted to those to whom they were addressed, and fitted to produce the greatest mischief to those who are the immediate objects, and ultimately to the public itself. Hence has been profecuted to such an extent the plan of disseminating hand bills, tending to poison the minds of the people, to deprave their morals, to pervert their loyalty, and to undermine their religion. Against this species of mischief some new provisions are necessary, the object of which will be, always to have responsible the author or publisher. This regulation is strictly in the spirit of the constitution. If in its application it is new, it is because the evil is likewise new, while the remedy is so good and unexceptionable in its nature, must be approved by all who value public public morals and public tranquillity. A provision, the object of which is so legitimate, cannot be felt as a restraint by those who are engaged in the regular trade connected with the press. What is required, is to have the name of a publisher affixed to every hand bill, as in every other species of publication. To prevent their being issued from private presses, it will be necessary to obtain some knowledge of those who may have such implements in their possession. To obtain this, it is proposed to have a register kept at those places where types are fabricated, (which are not very numerous) to discover who acquire them, to make those who now have presses register them, and make it necessary for every publication circulated to bear the name of the publisher affixed to it. This regulation, I am sure, will not injure the cause of science, literature and improvement, or even interfere with any innocent amusement, while it will secure the public against the circulation of anonymous treason, sedition, or impiety, by which, in the quarters most exposed, the pillars of morality, religion and government are attacked. Such is the third object of the measure which I shall propose.

The report of the Committee will remain for further consideration, and it will be for the House to consider whether the nature of the dangers to which we are exposed demands any fresh precautions. The circumstances of the times required a vigilance always ready to accommodate our measures of security to the degree of malignity which danger may assume, and to vary their remedies with the changing character of the evil by which we are threatened. Happy shall we be if the wise, moderate, and salutary provisions already adopted or proposed shall prove adequate to the inveteracy of the disease, the virulence of which neither detection nor punishment, nor a sense of the blessings we enjoy, nor of the horrible calamities with which the principles of Jacobinism have desolated Europe, has been able to abate. In spite of every discouragement and every obstacle, treason has pursued its purposes. Happily, this country has been shielded from the calamities of French principles and French treasons by the well tempered vigour of its Government, and the prevalent active loyalty of its people. Yet against all this opposition consequitte to secure the blessings so firmly maintained.—Upon every occasion it has been the honourable character of Parliament to have exerted a vigour limited to the necessity of the case. It has kept up to the urgency of the danger, and never overstepped the bounds of moderation. Preserving the liberties of the country sacred and unimpaired, it has displayed an energy proportioned to the magnitude of the crisis; and, guided by the same principles, I trust it will continue to pursue that course which has secured the constitution, the liberties, the prosperity, and the happiness of this country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded with moving his two resolutions:

1st, For the renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. And

2d, For the more effectual suppression of unlawful Societies and other seditious practices.

Mr TIERNEY.—I never felt myself called upon to perform a task that was more irksome to me than I feel at the present moment. It would give me great satisfaction to be able conscientiously to agree to the measures proposed, and that the more especially, when they are proposed with a view of suppressing treasonable practices; but, painful as the task is, I feel a duty which I must discharge, and that duty leads me to withhold my assent from the measure now proposed. I know the consequences, I shall be exposed to a thousand evils of misrepresentation and abuse; but I will face them. I know that an individual, such as I am, standing almost alone, must expect to be called a Jacobin, and to be exhibited in that character in many of the shop windows of this metropolis, and blackened by the vilest colours and the coarsest epithets; but this is indeed what almost every man should expect if he opposes Government; and I am much mistaken if this will not be my lot, and that with increased malignity in my calumniators; but although I am aware of all this, yet I cannot agree to surrender so large a share of the liberties of my country to avoid evils that are to be felt by myself. I feel I have a higher consideration, that is, the consideration of my duty; and I will, at all hazards, perform it as well as I am able.

The Right Honourable Gentleman who now brings this matter forward, has not dwelt long on the Report of the Secret Committee. I am not at a loss to guess the reason why he did not; for a Report less supported by evidence, I believe, never was made to this House. Let it be considered, meaning, I protest, nothing uncivil to a single individual; but I say, let it be considered of whom that Committee is composed! It is composed of gentlemen who have been in the constant habit of agreeing entirely with ministers upon every subject of a political nature; and who have uniformly adopted the measures of Government since the commencement of the present contest. It is not too much to say, that they have been misled into a belief that they were doing their duty, when they were giving their support to measures that were highly injurious to the interest of their country. It is not too much to say, that the system of alarm which made them join, has overpowered their understandings, and that, in that condition, they have supported some measures which their cooler reflection may not approve.

I do not know the nature of the testimony that has been given to them, for they have kept that out of view; I therefore must really be pardoned, if I say I shall withhold my assent to the mass of that Report until I am made acquainted with the nature of the evidence on which it is founded.

I say the present laws of the land are sufficient for the purpose of removing all the evil of which the Right Honourable Gentleman complains. There is no reason for apprehending that the laws will not be well administered in this country. That being my opinion, I must dissent from any plan that has for its object the making of new laws.

I should be glad to know, with the exception of France, what Government ever did possess stronger measures against sedition than the present government of this country possesses? They have all the powers of seduction, and the terrors of punishment that can be devised. Let Gentlemen who doubt this (if there be any who doubt it) consider what is the present state of the influence of the Crown; and let them compare that with what the influence of the Crown was in this country in former times. Let Gentlemen consider that there is now near two and twenty millions of money raised in one year in one way or other; that there is a million for the Civil List, and then let Gentlemen consider what patronage must necessarily attend the collection and distribution of such immense sums of money. Such is the power which the Crown has to induce men, to allure, to persuade them to be friendly to the Crown. But this is only one side of that subject, for, may ask—Is there nothing in the terror of punishments which have been lately inflicted on political opinion now in this country, that there is hardly a line to be drawn between a courtier and a rebel? That if a man is not the one, he is almost sure of being accused of being the other. The present Government, or rather a much weaker one in the respect I have stated, has been found sufficient for the safety of this country for upwards of one hundred years, with no other help than that of an occasional suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. That suspension Government have had the benefit of now for a considerable time. I had not the honour of a seat in this House when the Habeas Corpus was first suspended at the request of the present Minister; if I had, it is highly probable that I should have been inclined to oppose that suspension. I had not the honour to have a seat in this House when the two bills against treason and sedition were proposed, and which, in common language, bear the names of the Right Honourable Gentleman and a Noble Secretary of State; if I had then been a member of this House, it is not probable that I should have seen the necessity of them; but now they are laws, and I wish to know if Executive Government wanted their aid, whether they have not afforded them enough? I want to know whether they provide not only that to levy war, but to attempt to overawe the Parliament, is high treason? Here is the principle of security which the Right Honourable Gentleman has stated to night. But he is not contented; for he says that measures of law should be adopted against all conspiracy; that seems to me to be only saying there shall be no conspiracy. Why the law has said that long ago.

Let us now see another object by which Administration have gained strength; I mean in the late regulations that were made with regard to newspapers; the proprietor is made liable for every thing that appears in his paper, and a great facility is given to the mode of carrying on any procedure against him. Let us remember also, that to endeavour to seduce the army or navy from their duty is now prohibited also under the pain of death. Now I say that coupling and blending all these things together, the influence of the Crown will appear to be greatly increased; its power is now much greater than it ever was in the best periods of our history. The laws already in being are adequate to every good purpose of Government. I voted for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act the year before the last, because I thought there was ground laid for suspecting there were traitors in this country; but now I am called upon to vote for the continuation of the imprisonment of those whose innocence I am induced to think of favourably, for they have now been imprisoned for one year without being brought to trial. But there is a case in which a man was taken to a prison, and confined in a solitary cell, and in which he had no means of sheltering himself from the rain but by excluding the light.

The other bill is of a description, the thought of which gives me infinite pain. That all societies which hold a correspondence with the French, or had a confederacy or conspiracy for that purpose, should be put down, is an assertion to which no man living can assent more readily than I do. The remedy which the Right Hon. Gentleman proposes goes to putting an end to all societies together; he proposes in the first instance, a small pecuniary fine if any man entered the door that has the brand of Government upon it; but afterwards, he said, there was to be a discretionary power to Justices, as they should see a man was more or less active; to this I must object, because it is always a dangerous thing to confound the legal remedy against crimes.

Another operation of this system is to pull down every club in this country, for the Right Honourable Gentleman says, it applies to places where money is taken for admission, and I know of no clubs where money is not taken; this will put an end to all public meetings whatever upon political subjects. I see the Right Honourable Gentleman dissents from this also.—I shall be glad to find that I am mistaken. The Right Honourable Gentleman disavows the idea of an *imprimatur* for a book, but talks of another sort of liability. I have no partiality for an *imprimatur*, but according to the view I have of his plan, I had rather have him than this, for in that case I shall have security after publication, although I am subject to the will of a-

another before it; but this seems to subject the press to the operation of a general license.—Gentlemen will say, that all ranks of society are attached to the Government and the Constitution of this country. Most truly do I believe, that at no period of the history of this country were the people more quiet and still than they are at this moment. But do not from that argue that there are no discontents among them, nor suppose that, because they are silent they are happy. This silence is no such thing—to my apprehension, silence is more alarming than loud complaints.

But what is the common artifice of conspirators, and those who wish to accomplish the overthrow of our Government?—What is the general ground of discontent which they perpetually work upon? The present state of the representation of the people. I am convinced it would be one of the greatest advantages this country could enjoy, that the Right Honourable Gentleman should now give notice, that whenever peace arrives, (God only knows how distant that is,) he should take up the subject of Parliamentary reform.—This would take away from those who wish to create discontent, all pretext for what they are doing. Now they have this pretext, and you may find, on inquiry, that, if they attack the monarchy, they must talk of Parliamentary reform; if they attack the Lords, they talk in the same way; and so they do in every attempt they made to create or increase discontents in this country. Upon the whole I am bound to oppose this measure.

Colonel Hope made a long speech, in which he vindicated the measures of precaution adopted by Government against external and internal enemies since the beginning of the war, and took a retrospective view of the different opinions of leading men respecting the present eventful struggle. His speech afterwards principally consisted of extracts from the French papers, and from the report of the Secret Committee, shewing the sympathy and coincidence of feeling and opinion which subsisted between the leaders of the revolutionary societies in France and the heads of the societies instituted here for the express purpose of co-operating with the French revolutionists; and of promoting in this country a revolution similar to that which had taken place in France. In his mind the measures now proposed were too lenient, and did not appear to him to go to the extent that was requisite. He particularly recommended the enacting a penalty against those who furnished money and advice to those societies, without, however, being members of them; for all such persons, in his opinion, ought to be pointed out, and held up to the scorn and execration of the country. He concluded with a wish that every thing might be done to feed and keep alive the national spirit, the love of rational and orderly freedom, and to which Great Britain owed its present proud pre-eminence, and all the various blessings which she now enjoyed.

The Attorney General said, that the improvement suggested by an Honourable Member (Colonel Hope) had his fullest approbation, and should, if proposed, meet with his most hearty support—for he thought the public safety should be protected against those who, by pecuniary assistance or advice, encouraged those societies that aimed at endangering it, and who, though not members themselves, so studiously forwarded the objects of those who were. The Honourable Gentleman (Mr Tierney) admitted the existence of United Irishmen, of United Britons, of United Scotchmen. He admitted the existence of the London Corresponding Society. Yet, while he does not deny the principles of these societies, or the mischievous tendency of those principles, he proposes to counteract them by a reform in the representation of Parliament, a remedy, however, the nature and operation of which he has not vouchsafed to explain. It was, perfectly easy, however, to shew, that this was not the remedy which these societies were looking for—the report on the table, the transactions of those societies since the year 1791, the language of similar societies in France, furnished proofs of the contrary, which that Honourable Gentleman could not invalidate. Their wish was to make every one poor, without making any one rich; and, unless this was the reform the Hon. Gentleman held out to them as the great remedy, they would spurn and reject it.—The Attorney General went over all the arguments of Mr Tierney, which he combated in a very able manner. He shewed, that it was better to suppress these societies altogether, which would prevent multitudes from being led into the commission of crimes, than to suffer them to continue, and thereby incur the penalties of law.

Mr Pitt made a few concluding remarks. He observed, that it was singular in Mr Tierney to refuse his assent to the danger, merely because the information given to the Committee was not disclosed. He did not seem to recollect, that such a disclosure may cost the lives of those to whom the country was indebted for its security. Mr Pitt drew a comparison between the situation of this country now and in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. The danger was then imminently great; but, he was of opinion, that even a change in the national religion was little in comparison with the introduction of French anarchy and French impiety. The breaking of these clubs had been called by the Honourable Gentleman a new measure. He might have recollected, that, after the rebellion in 1745, the same measure was pursued with respect to the clans in Scotland, and exactly for the same purpose.

The Resolutions were agreed to without a division.

APRIL 22.

A mail from Lisbon arrived on Saturday, brought to Falmouth in nine days by the Walsingham Packet. Letters received by this conveyence represent the panic occasioned by the menaces of France, to have been dissipated by the recent victories of the Austrians on the Rhine; they add that a considerable degree of imitation had been occasioned in Spain by some British vessels (we conclude privateers) having landed on various parts of the coast, for the purpose of plundering the defenceless inhabitants. At the date of the letters, the Caroline frigate, and the Tonnant, Aquillon, Canopus, Spartiate, and Conquerant, prizes, were the only British vessels then in the Tagus.

On Saturday also arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth in 44 days, by the Adelphi Packet. On the 7th March, Morant Bay bearing W. N. W. about 5 leagues, spoke the Jamaica outward bound fleet, 75 sail in number, all well. The wind was favourable, and they probably reached the island the same day.

The convoy which sailed on the 4th ult. from Portsmouth for the West Indies, was left on the 19th ult. in lat. 27, N. long. 22. W. 109 sail in company; that which sailed from Cork on the 9th ult. was left all well 50 leagues to the westward by the Glenmore and Galatia arrived at Cork.

Sir Robert Liston, we understand, by letters from Philadelphia, has expressed his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Jones, of the Chesterfield Packet, at New York. The mail which had been sunk, was recovered on the following day, and is now hourly expected home.

The Thames frigate arrived on Friday from Lisbon; and the Pigmy cutter from a cruize, with a Danish brig from Batavia and the Isle of France, bound to Amsterdam, laden with East India goods, estimated at 70,000l. value.

General Jourdan has publicly accused General Haypoult of disobedience of orders on the 25th of March, in not making an attack with the cavalry at the proper time, which Jourdan alledges was the cause of the defeat of the French army, and its consequent disastrous retreat.—Haypoult, on the other hand, accuses Jourdan of not supporting the wing of the army under St Cyr, which he says was the occasion of the French disasters.

The average price of Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 17th day of April 1799, is *Seventy-one Shillings and Two Pence Farthing*, per Cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

The Hamburgh mail, which became due yesterday, has not yet arrived.

It was on Saturday stated, with much confidence, that Government had received intelligence from Mr Grenville, that his Prussian Majesty had, in the most decided terms, expressed his determination not to take a part in the present contest with France; and in reply to the request to permit the march of the Russian troops through his territory, had intimated, that the neutrality he had promised to observe did not admit his acquiescence in such a measure; and that should it be attempted by force, he would, with his utmost means, repel and punish the aggression.

In direct contradiction to this it is now said the Court of Berlin has expressed an inclination to join in the war, if Russia and Great Britain will guarantee her territories against the events of so perilous a struggle; and we are assured the moment the ratifications of this treaty (which it is unnecessary to say was agreed to) are exchanged, Prussia will act openly. With this view, we are told, it was, and with the concurrence of Mr Grenville, that propositions of peace were lately sent from Berlin to Paris. They were such propositions as the Directory could not accept, without descending from the high ground they had taken; but Prussia thinks it politic to offer peace, that she may make war with *eclat*. The moment she begins hostilities, France will attempt to bribe Austria; but the Emperor must have had sufficient experience to guard him against such artifice.

LISBON—April 6.

A number of persons have been apprehended here and imprisoned, and as they are without a single exception, all British subjects, their imprisonment forms a general topic of conversation. I learn that they frequently held nocturnal meetings for private purposes, of which Government obtained the fullest information, and, it is added, that it was by the consent of Mr Walpole that they were arrested;—the major part of them are natives of Ireland, but none of any respectability. They alledge they are Free Masons, but it will be a vere difficult task to persuade the Portugeze that their meetings were innocent.

From Alexandria we learn, that Commodore Hood, with a small detachment, had landed and taken a small fort near that town, but unable to keep it, had spiked the cannon and retired. Captain Hallowell also disembarked, and took a picquet (of about 20 men) and carried them on board the Swiftsure, but finding them in the most miserable condition, covered with itch and scurvy, was obliged to send them again on shore, for fear of the infection extending to his own crew.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Feb. 19.

Tuesday last, at the Court of Quarter Sessions for this parish, M. de Bruges was fined in the sum of 100l. for having suffered a negro child to be flogged most cruelly; and Eugene Chereste, for having caused this punishment to be inflicted, in a manner disgraceful to humanity, was fined in the sum of 50l. and six months imprisonment in the common gaol. The latter part of her punishment was afterwards remitted (in representation of her being far advanced in pregnancy) upon condition of giving security to keep the peace for six months, and freedom to the girl who had been punished.

At the same time, John Sproule, a white man, was found guilty of barbarously beating a negro woman, his property. The charges against him exhibited such proofs of inhumanity, that the Court, to shew their abhorrence of such proceedings, sentenced him to pay a fine of 100l. and to be imprisoned until the sentence is complied with.

FROM THE EAST INDIA GAZETTES.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CALICUT, DATED AUGUST 28. 1798.

By a vessel which arrived at Tellicherry from Mocha a few days ago, we learn that a French privateer, called L'Unie, mounting 20 guns (eight-pounders,) and 300 men on board, had been at that port under Danish colours, and, after recruiting her water and provisions, and after gaining every information as to the destination of the different vessels there, departed. On the 5th instant, off the island of Sokatora, at the entrance of the Streights of Babelmandel, she fell in with three barbs of Moussas, and two of the bibbee of Cananore, all of which she captured with a single shot. Three of them were snows, which, after plundering, they let go; the other ships were sent off for the island. Yesterday we had the satisfaction to learn, that a Moussas ship had arrived at Tellicherry. It appears that a Lieutenant and fourteen men had been put into the ship to carry her to the Mauritius; but they had not the precaution to take out any of the Moplas, who amounted to about 70. After having parted from the privateer about six days, these people rose on the captors, put eleven of them to death, and the rest jumped overboard and were drowned.—From the papers found in the ship, it appears to be the intention of Captain Le Meure to cruize off the Streights some time, in the hopes of getting a large ship of Chilaby's, with a large sum of money on board. He mentions his intention of visiting the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, before his return to the island. He has taken 17,000 venetians and 40,000 dollars on the five vessels.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10. 1798.

By a gentleman that has arrived within these few days from the Mauritius, *via* Tranquebar, we have the following information:

At the date of our correspondent's departure from the Isle of France, viz. the 13th of August, public affairs were in the utmost disorder; M. Malartic, the nominal Governor, possessed no influence or authority, which was completely usurped and exercised by a body stiling themselves "The Assembly." In this Assembly were four parties of opposite views and interests, each struggling to obtain the ascendancy, and to counteract the designs of their antagonists. In one point, and in one only were these sons of liberty and equality united, namely, in a resolute and determined resistance to every arrette of the Directory for the emancipation of their slaves.

The national troops had been sent from the island with Sercie's squadron some considerable time before our correspondent's departure. They had no efficient means of defence, and such was the divided state of their councils, and the general distrust reciprocally prevailing, that were an English force to appear before the island, it would surrender at discretion. Such a change was earnestly desired by the bulk of the inhabitants, who were heartily tired of the reign of anarchy and disorder.

There were no privateers equipping for sea; and one only, L'Unie, lately from Europe, was on a cruize.—It is this privateer that has committed the depredations noticed in last Mirror, on the Bussorah trade. She came from Europe expressly in consequence of the decree of the Directory, authorising the capture of neutral ships.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS,

DOWN TO THE 16TH INST.

PARIS—18 Germinal, April 7.

Citizen Guery, captain of the 22d chasseurs, who was taken prisoner by the Russian squadron on his passage from Egypt, has brought the most satisfactory intelligence to Government respecting our army. It has been reinforced by 80,000 recruits, principally Greeks and Jews, and forts and entrenchments are formed in the chief points on the frontiers and coast. Citizen Guery has also communicated to us the following letter:

LANUS, General of Brigade, to Citizen Guery, Commander of the garrison of Menouse, in Egypt.

"Mit Kamar—March 1.

"We defeated the Arabs the day before yesterday and took all their cattle and baggage. upwards of 150 of them were killed.

"I expect to be at Menouse in three or four days.

"LANUS."

MANHEIM—17 Germinal, April 6.

The blockade of Philipsburgh, which has been several times commenced by General Bernadotte, is again interrupted. A third counter order from the army of the Danube has put a stop to the measures which appeared calculated to put that place immediately into the hands of the French.

RASTADT—18 Germinal, April 7.

An Imperial courier arrived here this day. He has brought orders for M. de Metternich, the Imperial Commissioner, to leave the Congress.—The decree will appear printed this evening. After entering his protest, the Imperial Commissioner will immediately leave Rastadt: It is said, that Citizen Bonnier will leave this place in two days hence.

The Imperial decree states, that his Imperial Majesty does not object to resuming the negociation for a peace with the Empire, provided things be restored to the same situation as they were before the meeting of the Congress.

LUCERNE—April 8.

Our Legislative Body has just passed several decrees. The following is the substance of the most important of them.

1. The 18,000 auxiliary troops shall be completed within 24 hours by a communal requisition. Whoever refuses to comply with the requisition, shall be tried by a Council of War, and punished with death.

2. Every Citizen of Helvetia, and every foreigner who, by speeches, shall excite opposition to the measures taken by the Government for the defence of the country, or seduce Citizens from their obedience to the laws, and who shall propose submission to a foreign power, shall likewise be tried before a Council of War, and punished with death.

3. All Citizens shall pay a monthly war tax.

4. The Executive Directory is authorized to make requisitions, and every preparation necessary for the defence of the country.

More than 25,000 men have already assembled, but the scarcity of arms prevents a great number from proceeding to the frontiers.

LONDON PRICES, April 15.

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb

Beef	3s 6d	to 4s 8d	Veal	3s 8d	to	5s 0d
Mutton	4s 4d	to 5s 0d	Pork	3s 4d	to	4s 0d

Head of Cattle at Smithfield this day, viz.

Beasts, about 2000—Sheep, 7500—Lambs, —

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb

Beef	3s 0d	to 4s 0d	Veal	3s 4d	to	4s 8d
Mutton	3s 8d	to 4s 2d	Pork	3s 4d	to	4s 0d

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, April 22.

NOTWITHSTANDING we had a pretty large supply of Wheat to-day, the sale was brisk, and fine samples reached from 1s. to 2s. per quarter more than last week; and this article has the appearance of going still higher. Buck Wheat and Rye are on the advance.

The late large arrival of Barley being followed by one equally large, the sale was dull in the morning, but revived afterwards, and a few prime samples were sold at 6d. per quarter advance.

Oats continue in brisk demand, and last week's prices are fully supported.

But few Beans at market to-day; prices have therefore gone up 2s. per quarter. Grey Pease are rather dearer, but Boilers are dull.

Red and White Clover are a heavy sale, and rather looking down.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
English Wheat,	48	57	0	Malt,	38	45	0
Essex,	60	63	0	Fine,	—	—	—
Barley,	30	35	0	Oats,	26	31	0
Suffolk,	—	35	0	Mealing,	30	35	0
Fine Flour	45	48	0	Fine,	—	—	—

—*STOCKS*—

Bank Stock	—	India Stock	—
3 *per cent. con.*	54⅝ ⅜	*Long Ann.*	15⅝
4 *per cent. con.*	68½ ⅞	*Short Ditto*,	6
5 *per cent. ann.*	85	*Omnium*	—

This day, (April 22.) at twelve o'clock—3 *per cent. red.* — 3 *per cent. con.* 54⅞

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 25.

Under the head London Gazette, our Readers will find very important intelligence from the theatre of war.

In Italy, as well as Suabia, the French are very much inferior in numbers to the Imperial army; and this disadvantage to them will be increased by the arrival of the Russians. The French will now prove an old truth, that extended empires are the most feeble.—To retain their extensive conquests would require numbers more than they can provide; and in the failure of their ambitious projects many of their best troops will be lost. The Imperial army, it is thought, will not waste its time in besieging Mantua. It will probably press forward to the Duchy of Milan, and by drawing a line to Genoa, cut off all the French troops in Rome and Naples. In these operations, it will be greatly assisted by the English fleet, the Turkish and Russian forces in the Adriatic, the insurrections in Piedmont, which we find have not been suppressed, and still more by the Archduke, if as successful in Switzerland as he has been in Suabia. The defence made at Naples, at Civitia Vecchia; the insurrections in the Roman territories, in Piedmont and in Switzerland; the violation of every principle of freedom or independence in the Cisalpine Republic; demonstrate sufficiently the disposition of the people, whose country is to be the theatre of these operations.

Massena, who it seems by the last accounts, had also arrived at Strasburgh, leaving the command of the army of Helvetia to Lacourbe, before his departure published a savage address to the Swiss, in consequence of learning that symptoms of insurrection had appeared in several of the cantons, of which the following are a few of the more prominent passages:—

"Helvetians, can you imagine that amidst the efforts of courage, and the sacrifices which that brave army makes for your defence, that it will coolly see its heroes falling under the attacks of cowardly assassins? Do you think that I myself will hesitate to take terrible vengeance on these infamous enormities!

"As to myself, I have shewn that I know how to protect you, whilst I beheld in you a faithful ally, so will I shew myself capable of punishing you, if you become traitors, and violators of the faith of treaties.

"I therefore declare, that from this moment, I shall hold the several communes responsible for all the events which shall happen within their territory to the annoyance of Frenchmen.

"I further declare, that columns of the French army will march with rapidity towards the cantons which shall shew any disposition to insurrection, and that such cantons shall be ravaged with fire and sword."

The Archduke, who entered Schaffhausen on the 30th, has crossed the Rhine at Basle. According to the Paris journals, the Imperial troops have marched into the latter city. The above proclamation of Massena will shew with what joy the Swiss will receive them. It is a full confession of the desperate state of the French cause in that country.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 19.

SCOTS APPEAL.

On Tuesday the 16th the hearing of the Appeal, Mrs Elizabeth Craufurd against Thomas Coutts, Esq. respecting the right to the estates of the late John Craufurd of Craufurdland, Esq. was concluded, but judgment deferred till next Tuesday, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, who said it was a question of great importance to the law of Scotland, and he had not made up his mind upon it.—Counsel for the appellant, the Lord Advocate and Mr Grant; Solicitor, Mr Chalmer.—Counsel for the respondent, Mr Adam and Mr C. Russ; Solicitor, Mr Spottiswoode.

PEERAGE OF BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

On Thursday, in a Committee of Privileges, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, it was resolved, that William Hamilton of Wishaw, Esq. had made good his right to the title of Lord Belhaven and Stenton, and this resolution was next day confirmed by the House, and ordered to be laid before his Majesty.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 22.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland was heard again for the respondent, in the cause Heriot against M'Gill.

Received some bills from the Commons, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 22.

Sir James Stuart brought up a petition from the colliers of Scotland against the bill for regulating their wages.—Ordered to lie on the table, and that the petitioners be heard by themselves or counsel against the bill.

The Marquis of Abercorn's divorce bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow fe'ennight.

Mr Wm. Dundas gave notice, that on Wednesday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Scotch militia acts.

The Scotch land tax bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr Ross brought in a bill for empowering the Commercial Commissioners to extend the time allowed for making returns. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The rape seed bill was read a third time, and passed.

Sir Francis Burdet gave notice, that on Thursday fe'ennight he would bring in his motion relative to the treatment of the prisoners in the House of Correction.

Mr W. Dundas supposed, that the Honourable Baronet did not know thatthe consideration of the report of the Committee on that subject, was fixed for that day: He hoped thar nothing would be done to delay that business.

Sir F. Burdet signified that he wished his motion to be made on the same day.

THE UNION.

Mr Pitt moved the order of the day for the House to proceed to the consideration of the address of his Majesty proposed by the Lords on the resolutions of the House of Commons for an union with Ireland.

The address having been read a first and second time, Mr Pitt rose and moved, that this House do concur with the Lords in the said address.

Mr Sylvester Douglas, in a long speech, seconded the motion.

The Dalkeith and Liberton Volunteers were reviewed on Tuesday at Dalkeith, by the Earl of Dalkeith. They went through their various manœuvres and firings with great exactness and promptitude.

On Friday last, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch presented the 10th (or Edinburgh) regiment of North British Militia, with their Colours, on the Kingholm, Dumfries; on which occasion his Grace addressed the corps as follows:

Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 10th regiment of North British Militia—I have this day presented you with the Colours of the regiment. They are now committed to your care and protection. From the experience I have already had of the good conduct of this part of the constitutional force of this country, (now for the first time raised) I am confident they will never be forced from your hands by a foreign enemy; and I am equally certain you will never bring disgrace upon them or yourselves by any disorderly or unsoldierlike conduct.

After which the Rev. Dr Burnside addressed them in a very impressive speech, and concluded the whole by prayer.

The 2d battalion of the Breadalbane or 4th Fencibles, were disbanded at Paisley, on Thursday the 18th current. Nearly one hundred of them inlisted in Paisley, viz. about sixty into the regulars, and the rest into the militia and fencibles. The Royal Paisley Volunteers covered the ground to keep off the crowd which was very great, and received the arms, which were sent under an escort to Edinburgh Castle. The Volunteers remained on the field till near six in the evening, and, at the request of the Magistrates, afterwards mounted an officer's guard during the night.

On Thursday last, after a debate of considerable length, in the Irish House of Commons, the Regency Bill was thrown out, Lord Castlereagh having moved that it be postponed till the 1st of August, which was carried without a division.

MARRIED.

On Monday 22d curt. at Balgarvy House, Captain JOHN MAITLAND of the Royal Navy, to Miss OGILVY, eldest daughter of the deceased Archibald Ogilvy of Inchmartin.

DIED.

Upon the 18th current, at his house St John's Hill, KEITH DUNBAR, Esq. second son of the late Sir William Dunbar of Durn, Bart. and one of the depute clerks of Session.

At Calcutta, 19th November last, Mr SAMUEL FAIRFAX, eldest son of Sir W. G. Fairfax, Royal Navy.

At Greenock, on the 3d inst. Mr ARCHIBALD LAIRD, son of Mr John Laird, merchant, in the 21st year of his age, much regretted.

At Aberdeen, on the 13th inst. JOHN TOWER, Esq. of the island of St Croix.

On the 5th inst. at Rothnick, in the parish of Fettercsso, Widow LONGMUIR, in the 98th year of her age.

Upon the 17th current, at Newhall, Mrs HENRIETTA GORDON of Newhall, spouse to David Urquhart, Esq. of Braelangwell.

At Edinburgh, on Sunday the 21st of April current, Mrs JEAN MACALESTER, daughter of the deceased Angus Macalester of Loup, Esq. and wife of Mr Alexander Herman Macdonald, Edinburgh.

At Bengal, in November 1798, in the 19th year of his age, Mr JAMES ADDISON, son to Mr Charles Addison in Borrowstounness.

All kinds of grain have experienced a very sudden and great advance in price. (See the different market prices in the next column.) This is attributed to the backwardneſs of the preſent ſpring, and the labours of the field. There cannot, however, be any cauſe on account of ſcarcity, for we have reaſon to be thankful, that however adverſe the ſeaſon may ſeem to be, there is abundance of grain ſtill in the barn-yards.

Butcher meat bears a very high price.—Veal is the only article of moderate purchaſe, eſpecially on Saturday's, when the market is in general well ſtocked by the country butchers, but ſtill that is not an article of frugal provender to the poorer ranks.

No market is better ſupplied with fiſh than ours.—Cod, haddock, ſkate, &c. have been in great plenty for ſome time, and at very moderate prices. Salmon, however, is ſo very extravagant in common, that the Commiſſioners for the income tax might be ſafe in laying a pretty round aſſeſſment upon the perſons who have it at their tables.

INCOME ACT.

Whereas doubts have ariſen upon the effect of the ſchedule A. annexed to cap. 15. 39th Geo. III. commonly called the INCOME ACT;—a caſe was laid before Lord Advocate and Mr Solicitor General, for their opinion, If one-fourth of the income of land owners; ariſing from lands in the occupation of tenants at rackrent, was to be deducted from the groſs rent of ſaid lands?—upon which caſe Lord Advocate and Mr Solicitor, after conſidering the amended act, cap. 22. 39th Geo. III. which laſt act expreſsly repeals all the ſchedules in the firſt recited act, were decidedly of opinion, that the income of the land owner ſhall be taken to be the full amount of the rent payable to him by the tenant without any deduction of a one-fourth. But from which groſs rent the land tax, feu duty, miniſter's ſtipend, if payable by the land owner, per centage on repairs, &c. and the actual expences of collecting the rents, as more particularly mentioned in the ſchedules annexed to the ſaid laſt act, *will fall to be deducted.*

April 22. 1799.

Letter from a Gentleman, dated Burdwan in Bengal, Aug. 27, to his friend in Edinburgh.

All ranks here are ſhowing their loyalty, by liberal ſubſcriptions to Government. On 23d inſt. the amount ſubſcribed in Bengal was 105,000l. Sterling, and daily increaſing—at Madraſs lately 100,000 pagodas—at Bombay, 10th ult. one lack, 69,200 rupees. Earl Mornington gave 3000l. Sterling, General Clark 2000l. J. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, 25000 rupees, General Stewart, Commander in Chief there, 30,000 rupees, General Harris, Commander in Chief at Madraſs, 2000 pagodas.

A meeting has been advertiſed by the native inhabitants of Calcutta, which expreſſes their loyalty, and propoſing to raiſe ſubſcriptions.

We at preſent apprehend a rupture with Tippoo. Letters from him to the French Directory have been intercepted, requeſting a body of troops to be ſent to his aſſiſtance. In conſequence of this, Government have requeſted to be put in poſſeſſion of Mangalore, his only ſeaport town.

SYNOD OF DUMFRIES.

The Provincial Synod of Dumfries met there the 16th inſtant. The buſineſs which chiefly occupied their attention, was the cauſe of Mr THOMAS HENDERSON, miniſter at Dryſdale. The Preſbytery of Lochmaben had ſerved him with a libel, upon a *fama clamoſa*, which was found relevant by laſt General Aſſembly. The Preſbytery, after a voluminous proof, having found Mr Henderſon guilty of habitual drunkenneſs, of curſing, and of indecent and criminal familiarity with women, had depoſed him from the office of the holy miniſtry. Mr Henderſon brought his cauſe before the Synod by appeal. It appeared that he had alſo brought appeals to the Synod, againſt the examination of certain witneſſes. The Synod, after having heard parties, pronounced the following ſentence:

The Synod, having waved the conſideration of the different appeals brought againſt the evidence of certain witneſſes, and reſting their judgement on the depoſitions of the other witneſſes, and taking under their ſerious conſideration the whole of the proof on the part of the Presbytery, (excepting the depoſitions under appeal,) together with the exculpatory proof on the part of the appellant, did, and hereby do, after mature deliberation, find the ſentence of Presbytery well founded; and therefore did, and hereby do, unanimouſly affirm the ſentence of the Presbytery of Lochmaben, depoſing Mr Thomas Henderſon from the office of the holy miniſtry, and diſcharging him from exerciſing the ſame, or any part thereof in all time coming, on pain of incurring the ultimate cenſure of the church

Againſt this ſentence, an appeal was taken by Mr Henderſon's procurator to the enſuing General Aſſembly.

PERTH—April 23. 1799.

The jury on the trial of ROB. FORBES, W. YOUNG, ALEX. ALEXANDER, fleſhers in Perth, and of ALEXANDER HUTTON, ſhoemaker there, returned a verdict, finding all the panels guilty, but recommended ALEXANDER and HUTTON to the clemency of the Court. They were ſentenced to two months impriſonment, and FORBES and YOUNG to four.

GRAY, who aſſiſted a priſoner to eſcape, was ſentenced to be two months impriſoned.

Three trials for coining were delayed.

JANET DOWNIE was accuſed of child murder, and on her own petition baniſhed from Scotland for life.

MARGARET GALBRAITH was accuſed of a ſimilar crime.—Verdict Not guilty.

MEMBERS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Preſbytery of Langholm,—Mr John Ruſſel of Canoby, and Mr William Brown of Eſkdale Muir, Miniſters.—Mr John Peat, writer in Edinburgh, Elder.

CORK—April 16.

On Wedneſday laſt, about 12 o'clock, Lord DORCHESTER, with a part of his regiment and ſome yeomen, marched from Carrick-on-Suir to Mount-Bolton Wood, in the county of Waterford, upon information of a gang being concealed there. One of the light infantry of the Dorſet ſhot a man by name ALDRIDGE, who is a rebel chief, and for the apprehenſion of whom upwards of 200l. has been offered. A yeoman ſhot another notorious miſcreant called MICHAEL WALSH, who has alſo been at the head of a gang. They were well armed with piſtols and muſkets, had bank notes in their pockets to a large amount, and when ſhot, were in the act of firing on the party.

Laſt Saturday night, FRANCIS JOHNSON, Esq. accompanied by a troop of the Berwickſhire cavalry, apprehended on the lands of Ardnagechy, two men, brothers, of the name of FOWLUE. One of them is better known in this county by the appellation of CAPTAIN JUSTICE. There is poſitive proof againſt them of their being concerned in ſetting fire to Mr CUFF's houſe, and houghing his cattle. They are ſhortly to be tried by the General Court-Martial now ſitting.

We hear from Perth, there is arrived there the Largeſt Collection of FOREIGN ANIMALS and BIRDS ever exhibited in this kingdom. They are now on their road to Aberdeen by the way of Dundee, Montroſe, &c. The collection conſiſt of a moſt ſtupendous *Male Elephant*, the largeſt ever ſeen in this kingdom; the ſagacity and knowledge of this animal are beyond what the human imagination can ſuggeſt—A moſt beautiful Male *Zebra*, the only one to be ſeen alive in the kingdom, landed July 7th 1798.—A fine *Young Lion*; his majeſtic look and tremendouos roaring, ſtrike terror throughout the kingdom of Quadrupeds.—Three *Royal Tygers*; theſe animals are larger and more daring than the Lion, and their limbs are ſuperior to thoſe of any Ox.—Two beautiful *Spotted Leopards*.—Three *Hyenas*; they are extremely ferocious, and it is impoſſible to tame them.—An *Antelope*; this animal is ſaid to be the ſwifteſt animal on the face of the globe.—A *South American Vulture* or *Condore Minor*, from the Brazils; the wings when extended, meaſure eight feet from point to point, and in a wild ſtate will carry up a Lamb with eaſe.—A fine young *Pelican* of the Wilderneſs.

They are well ſecured in ſtrong iron dens, ſo that the moſt timorous perſon may approach them without fear or danger.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

April 5.—Concord, Taylor, of and from Peterhead, for Dublin; barley.—Friendſhip, Sangſter, of and from Peterhead, for Dublin, barley.—Endeavour, Gun, of and from London, for the cod fiſhing.—Induſtry, Little, of and from London, for the cod fiſhing.

——6. Aall Gasman, of and from Long Sound, for Liverpool, timber.—Swift, Rippon, of and for Newcaſtle, from Briſtol, pipe clay.—General Moor, Charters, of and from Liverpool, for ſalt.—Ardent, Maytchell, of London, from Liverpool, for Riga, ſalt.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

April 22. Endeavour, Tod, from Perth, goods. Lady Janet Traill, Largie, from Gourden, barley. Danty Davie, Stewart, from St Andrews, goods. Kelſo Packet, Moor, from Loudon, goods. Hawk, Tod, from Anſtruther, grain. Suſannah, Bowman, from Dundee, goods. Peggy, M'Kenzie, from Easdale, ſlates. Nicholas, Wallace, from Frazerburgh, grain. Themis, Oſtle, from Shields, coals. Helen, Burton, from Alloa, ſpirits.

—— 23. Sally, Brown, from Linn, ſoldiers. William and Elizabeth, Munro, from Inverneſs, goods. Maria, Jameſon, from Glaſgow, goods. Generous Friends, Dickſon, from Hull, goods. Volunteer, Rattray, from Glaſgow, goods. Favourite, Herd, from Dundee, grain. Ann, Lumsden, from Liverpool, goods.

—— 24. Edinburgh and Berwick packet, Cooper, from London, goods. Fiſher, Howden, from Kirkwall, goods. Waſp, Newſon, Alderney, gin, &c. Prize to the Osnaburg, butter.

CLEARED OUT.

—— 21. Roxburgh Packet, Taylor, for London, paſſengers. Ruſſel, Sutherland, for Montroſe; Nelly, Murdoch, for Loudon: Annabella, Latta, for Dublin: Speedwell, Crighton, for Aberdeen: Robert, Brown, for Glaſgow: Leith Packet, Campbell, for Hull: London Packet, Ramſay, for London: Ceres, Gray, for Greenock: Iſabella, Galloway, for Liverpool: Haioch, Tod, for Anſtruther: Peggy, Nelſon, for Aberdeen: all with goods——Wind N. E. moderate.

PRICES IN EDINBURGH MARKET.

Beef, per lb	5½d to 6d	Salmon, per lb	1s 0d
Mutton,	6d	Potatoes, per peck	8d
Veal,	6d	Eggs, per dozen	6d

EDINBURGH PRICES OF MEAL, April 23.
Lothian Oatmeal, 230 bolls. South Country, —.

Mid Lothian per B.		*South Country per Boll.*		*Prices per Peck.*	
Firſt,	L. 0 19 3	Firſt,	L. 0 0 0	Firſt,	1s 3 d
Second,	0 19 0	Second,	0 0 0	Second,	1 2½
Third,	0 18 6	Third,	0 0 0	Third,	0 0

KELSO PRICES OF GRAIN, April 19.

Wheat	33s 0d to 39s 0d	Barley	22s 0d to 25s 6d
Peaſe	20s 6d to 22s 0d	Oats	18s 0d to 22s 0d
Per boll of 6 Win. buſhels.		Per boll of 7½ Winc. buſh.	

KELSO BUTCHER MEAT.
Per lib of 17½ oz Engliſh, or 16 oz Scotch—or ſtone of 17½ libs Engliſh, or 14 Engliſh ſtone.

Beef, per lib	3½d to 5½d	Pork	3 d to 0 d
Mutton	4 d to 5½d	Veal	5 d to 6 d

BERWICK PRICES OF GRAIN, April 20.
Per boll of ſix Winchester buſhels.

Wheat	37s 0d to 38s 0d	Barley	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Beans	20s 0d to 21s 0d	Oats	17s 0d to 18s 0d

BERWICK BUTCHER MEAT.
Per lib of 16 oz Engliſh.

Beef	4 d to 6 d	Veal	6d to 0 d
Mutton,	5d	Pork, per ſtone	3s 8d

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

		Morn. H. M.	*Even.* H. M
Friday,	April 26. —	8 8	8 34
Saturday,	—— 27. —	9 0	9 23

BY THE SHERIFF-DEPUTE OF BERWICKSHIRE.

THE Commiſſioners of Supply of Berwickſhire, are requeſted by the Sheriff-Depute to meet at Greenlaw, upon Tueſday the 30th April curt. to put in execution the LAND-TAX Act for this preſent year.

Sheriff-Clerk's Office, ?
Dunſe, 22d April, 1799. ?

FORFARSHIRE.

THE SHERIFF DEPUTE requeſts the Commiſſioners of Supply for the ſhire of Forfar, to meet at Forfar upon Tueſday the 30th day of April curt. to carry into execution, an act of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, for granting an aid to his Majeſty, by a LAND TAX, for the ſervice of the year 1799. PATRICK ORR.

Forfar, 19th April 1799.

CONTRACTORS WANTED FOR A CHURCH AND BRIDGE.

THE Heritors of Weſt Calder having agreed either to repair or rebuild the Church of that pariſh—as alſo to build a Bridge acroſs the Water of Breech, at or near Addywell; architects or other tradeſmen are requeſted to give in Eſtimates for executing the above Works, in the courſe of the preſent Summer.

Particulars will be learned by applying to Robert Bauchop, Surveyor at Muirhouſe near Weſt Calder, to whom it is requeſted previous notice may be ſent a few days before making the inſpection, which muſt be made before the 8th May next, as the Heritors have adjourned their Meeting, in a view of having thoſe eſtimates to conſider.

Not to be repeated.

FIFE AND MID-LOTHIAN.

THE TRUSTEES for improving the Communication betwixt FIFE and MID-LOTHIAN, by the ferries of KINGHORN and BURNTISLAND, and LEITH and NEWHAVEN, are requeſted to meet at the New Inn at Pettycur, on Friday the 26th day of April 1799, at 12 o'clock noon, when THE TOLLS AND DUTIES,

Leviable at the ſaid Ferries will be expoſed to public roup, to be let in tack for one year from and after the 1st day of May next.

For particulars apply to Mr Horſbrugh, Cupar, or Mr William Douglas, Kirkcaldy.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

April 20.—DONALD M'KENZIE, Merchant in Inverneſs.—Creditors to meet in John Ettles's, vintner there, on the 2d May, at noon, to name an interim factor; and on the 23d May, to name a truſtee.

Examination of JOHN M'MILLAN, Merchant in Ayr, on the 3d and 20th May, in the Sheriff Court Houſe there.—Creditors to meet in James M'Kenzie's, innkeeper, Ayr, on the 21st May, at noon, to give inſtructions to the truſtee.—Claims to be lodged before the meeting.

TO CREDITORS.

ALL Perſons that have Claims againſt HENRY DEMPSTER, maſon in Alloa, contracted at, or before the 4th December 1794, are desired to lodge vouchers of ſame, with oaths of verity thereon, on or before the 22d day of May next, with Mr James Duncan, merchant in Alloa, one of the truſtees for the creditors, otherways they will be excluded from the firſt and final dividend of the funds, that is expected to be made 'twixt that day and the 1st of June next.

ALLOA, 22d April 1799. Not to be repeated.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ALEXANDER ALEXANDER & GEORGE ALEXANDER, Wrights in Canongate, both deceaſed.

A MEETING of ſaid CREDITORS is requeſted in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday firſt, at 12 o'clock when a ſtate of the affairs will be laid before them; and Mr, Callender having proceeded as far as he thinks conſiſtent with prudence, in recovering payment of the debts, and otherwiſe realizing the moveable funds, he will then be ready to pay the balance in his hands, as the meeting ſhall direct.

FIR WOOD TO BE SOLD.

THE FIR TREES in the South Park at Aberruthven, near Auchterarder, Perthſhire, will be ſold by public roup in lots, upon Monday the 6th day of May next.

The WOOD is well grown, and adapted for all purpoſes.—The roup will begin at 10 o'clock preciſely.

BUILDING AREAS, In Blair Street and Robertſon's Cloſe.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the High Juſticiary Court Room, on Wedneſday the 8th day of May next, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE VACANT AREA on the weſt ſide of Blair Street, containing in whole about 122 feet in front along Blair Street, extending on the north end, and next to the tenement built by Mr Thomas Hay, ſurgeon, weſt to Stevenlaw's Cloſe, and comprehending a Tenement entering from ſaid Cloſe, and the remainder being about forty-five feet deep, and bounded on the ſouth by the tenement built by Mr William Jameſon, maſon, and Bruce's Land.

If the above area does not ſell in one lot, it will be divided into the three following lots—viz.

LOT I.—That PART of ſaid AREA lying next to the tenement built by the ſaid Mr Thomas Hay, by which it is bounded on the north, conſiſting of about forty feet eight inches in front along Blair Street, and extending in depth all the way weſt to Stevenlaw's Cloſe, and comprehending therein the Tenement above mentioned, entering from ſaid cloſe, by which it is bounded on the weſt, and by lot 2d, after described, on the ſouth.

LOT II.—That PART of ſaid AREA lying immediately to the ſouth of lot 1ſt, conſiſting alſo of about forty feet eight inches in front along Blair Street, and about forty-five feet deep, and bounded by lot 1ſt, above described, on the north, and lot 3d, after mentioned, on the ſouth.

LOT III.—Being the remaining Part of ſaid AREA, lying immediately to the ſouth of Lot 2d, and bounded by ſaid Lot on the north, and by the tenement built by Mr Jameſon, and Bruce's Land on the South, conſiſting alſo of about 40 feet 8 inches in front along Blair's Street, and about 45 feet deep.

AS ALSO,

To be Sold at the ſame time and place,

That Large AREA, lying on the weſt ſide of Robertſon's Cloſe, oppoſite to the Royal Infirmary, and between Auchterlony's Land, next College Street on the ſouth, and Aitken's Land next to the Cowgate, on the north, with the Materials of the Old Houſes ſtanding thereon, conſiſting of about 110 feet 6 inches, from south to north, and part of it being about 30 feet, and the remainder about 27 feet in depth from eaſt to weſt, as laid down on a plan thereof.

This Area alſo, if not ſold in whole, will be expoſed in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Southmoſt Part of ſaid AREA, bounded by Auchterlony's Land on the ſouth, and Lot 2d, after described, on the north, conſiſting, as delineated on the before mentioned plan, of about 42 feet in length of front to Robertſon's Cloſe, and about 30 feet in depth.

LOT III.—The remaining part of ſaid AREA, bounded by Lot 1ſt on the ſouth, and Aitken's Land on the north, conſiſting of about 68 feet 6 inches in length, and about 27 feet deep, alſo as delineated on the before-mentioned plan.

The purchaſers of each of theſe two laſt mentioned Lots will have right to the houſes and buildings now ſtanding thereon reſpectively.

The Plan of the Area in Robertſon's Cloſe, which would make a moſt eligible ſituation for a Manufacturer, with the Articles of Roup of the whole, lie in the hands of Alexander Cuningham, writer to the ſignet, where they may be ſeen, and who will give ſuch further information of particulars as may be wanted by intending purchaſers.

LANDS OF STANDHILL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 29th day of April 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of STANDHILL, with the Teinds and Pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Ancrum, and county of Roxburgh, conſiſting of about 249 acres, all inclosed, and well ſheltered with ſtripes of planting. There is a manſion-houſe and offices on the eſtate. The preſent rent is 108l. and the public burdens are trifling. The lands hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs books of the county at 120l. Scots of valued rent.

For further particulars application may be made to Thomas Usher at Crowhill, near Hawick, or to William Balderſton, writer to the ſignet, either of whom will treat for a ſale by private bargain. Mr Balderſton will ſhew the title-deeds, conditions of roup, and a plan of the eſtate. The preſent tenant will ſhew the lands.

LANDS IN FIFE TO BE SOLD, AND HOUSE IN ST ANDREWS TO BE SOLD OR LET.

I. THE Lands and Eſtate of DENINNO, lying in the pariſh of Deninno, and about three miles from St Andrews.

This eſtate contains about 800 acres, and is completely incloſed with ſtone dykes and hedges. The farm ſteadings and fences are in the beſt order. There is about 60 acres of Wood in belts ſurrounding the different farms, 16 years old, in a very thriving ſtate; and there is an excellent corn mill on the lands.

The lands are poſſeſſed by three tenants, two of whoſe leaſes expire in 1804, and the third in 1806. The groſs rent is 503l. per annum, which will very conſiderably increaſe on the expiry of the preſent tacks.

The eſtate holds of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs-books at 857l. Scots. The lands have been for the moſt part kept in paſture graſs, the tenants being prohibited, by their leaſes, from ploughing above a ſmall proportion of their farms, and for two crops only at a time; ſo the whole will be in perfect condition at the end of the preſent tacks.

The proprietor has no right to the teinds; but they were valued in the year 1632, and the valued teind is exhauſted by the ſtipend to the miniſter.

II. The Farms of DRUMRAOCK and GASTON, lying in the pariſh of Crail, and about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the eſtate of Deninno, on the ſide of the road leading from Anſtruther to St Andrews. They are let to one tenant, at 55l. per annum; and the tack expires at Martinmas 1805, when a riſe of rent may be expected.

There is a good dwelling-houſe, with a complete ſteading of offices, upon the lands.

The lands of Drumraock hold feu of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 2s. 5d. Scots; and the lands of Gaſton hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 72l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of both.

III. That Large and Commodious HOUSE in St Andrews, with the Garden and Offices, all lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Colonel Duncan. The houſe and offices are in *complete repair*. The garden, which is one of the beſt in the country, contains near two acres, is ſurrounded with a high wall, well covered with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds, and has a conſiderable range of hot-houſes in complete order, viz. peach-houſe, grape-houſe, and two pine-ſtoves wrought by ſteam.

The houſe and garden hold feu of the College of St Andrews.

The whole lands and houſe will be ſold together or ſeparately, as purchaſers may incline.

The title-deeds are in the hands of Charles Stewart, writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Mr William Gulland at Torriehouſe, application for further particulars may be made.

HOUSE IN BUCCLEUGH PLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ATTIC STOREY of that TENEMENT next Geotge's Square Aſſembly Rooms on the eaſt, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, kitchen, cloſets, and other conveniencies, with a cellar under the paſſement, and the uſe of a back green and pump-well, &c.

Apply to Samuel Macknight, W. S. Drummond Street.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be LET for nineteen years from Whitſunday next,

THE FARM of HAUGHS of KINNAIRD, containing upwards of 225 acres of arable land, beſides valuable paſture. This farm lies between Brechen and Montroſe; the ſoil, ſituation, climate, acceſs, markets, and manure, are what a tackſman ſhould wiſh for. The Dwelling-houſe and Farm offices are good and commodious; a conſiderable quantity of Land for fallow, with Dung and New Graſs, will be entered to.—Apply to Mr Greenhill, at Old Montroſe, by Montroſe, or Mr Renny, writer to the ſignet.

FARM AND COAL IN DUNBARTONSHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on,

THE Farm of KNIGHTSWOOD, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr John Dixon, lying in the pariſh of New Kilpatrick, conſiſting of 182 acres or thereby, of a good ſoil, all inclosed and ſubdivided, and capable of great improvement.

Alſo to be LET, the WHOLE SEAMS of COAL in the above lands, according to the output, or as may be agreed upon.

The great canal paſſes within leſs than a quarter of a mile of the farm, and there is eaſy communication, by good roads, to the neighbouring towns of Glaſgow, Renfrew, Paiſley, and Dunbarton. There is an excellent waggon-road from the preſent coal-pit to an eſtabliſhed colliery at the Ferry of Renfrew, about a mile diſtant.

The entry to the houſes and arable lands to be at Martinmas next, to the coal at Candlemas, and to the grass grounds on the 1ſt of April thereafter.

Propoſals in writing for the farm and coal ſeparately, to be given in to Mr John Robinſon, of Parkhill, by Beith, or William Beveridge, writer to the ſignet, betwixt and the 15th day of July next.

LANDS IN PEEBLES-SHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 13th of May 1799, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon,

THE Ten Pound Lands of old extent of ORMISTON, with the Tower, Fortalice, Manor Place, Houſes, Biggings, Orchards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof, lying in the pariſh of Innerleithen, and county of Peebles, delightfully ſituated on the banks of the Tweed, and diſtant from the county town only about three miles. Both the arable land and paſture are of a ſuperior quality, and it is confeſſedly one of the beſt corn farms in Tweeddale. There are upon the property many beautiful ſituations for building; and, upon the whole, it is a moſt deſirable purchaſe, and well worth the attention of any perſon wanting a pleaſant country reſidence.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying to George Steuart, W.S. in whoſe hands the plan of the lands and title-deeds may be ſeen; and the lands and marches will be pointed out by John Thomſon, at TraquairHouſe.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF WEST THORN.

There will be expoſed to SALE, by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 22d May next, in the Tontine, Glaſgow, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of WEST THORN, beautifully ſituated upon the river Clyde, in the pariſh of Barony, and county of Lanark, lying about two miles from the city of Glaſgow, and ſuppoſed to be full of coal. The upſet price 18,000l. Sterling.

Should the ſale of this eſtate *in cumulo* not take place upon the 22d May, ſome parts thereof, on the Thorn Farm and Villas, will, at the ſame time and place, be offered to public ſale, in lots of from 10 to 20 acres.

For farther particulars apply to Mr Denniſtoun, of Colgrain, Queen Street, Glaſgow; Mr Wardrop, of Dalmarnock; or Mr John Wilſon, one of the Town Clerks of Glaſgow, who will ſhow the title deeds—John Mair at Weſtthorn, will ſhow the eſtate.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFESHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 12th day of June next, at two o'clock afternoon, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain,

ALL and Whole theſe Three Eight Parts of the Town and Lands of STENTOWN, called Nether Stentown, lying in the pariſh of Kinglaſſie, Regality of Dunfermline and Sheriffdom of Fife, conſiſting of about 150 Scots acres. The rent is at preſent very low, and the tenant poſſeſſes under a minute of leaſe which expires at Martinmas 1782.

These lands have a gentle declivity to the ſouth, and are ſituated at an equal diſtance betwixt the turnpike road from Cupar to Kinghorn on the eaſt, and the Cluny coal road leading to Kirkcaldy on the weſt, being a mile and a half diſtant from each, and about five miles diſtant from Dyſart, and ſix from Leſlie.

The preſent manſion-houſe is in good repair, and is ſurrounded with a conſiderable quantity of wood, great part of which may be cut to the advantage of the remainder. There is alſo limeſtone in the property.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The title deeds are in the poſſeſſion of Alexander Wood, writer to the ſignet, St Andrew's Square, who will give information as to particulars, and David Ireland the tenant will ſhew the lands.

ESTATE IN CLACKMANANSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 18th June next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of SHAW PARK, SAUCHIE, and SHEARDALE, lying in the pariſhes of Clackmanan, Tillicoultry, and Dollar.

The houſe of Shaw Park is elegant and well built, fit for the immediate reception of a large family, with ſuitable offices of all ſorts, kitchen garden, walled and planted with all ſorts of fruit trees. The pleaſure ground, which has been laid out at great expence, lies in the centre of an extenſive domain, richly diverſified with wood and water, hill and dale, and ſubdivided for the purpoſe of paſture and hay.

The eſtate conſiſts of nearly 1800 Scots acres, of which about 300 acres are covered with valuable and extenſive woods of all ages and ſorts, among which is a quantity of full grown timber, fit for cutting. The eſtate is almoſt wholly inclоſed and ſubdivided with excellent hedges and hedge rows.

The preſent yearly rent is 1095l. 13s. 5½d. but as a conſiderable part of this rent is drawn from incloſures, let from year to year for paſture, and as many of the leaſes are near expiring, a great raiſe may be depended on.

There is upon the eſtate an almoſt unexhauſtable field of coal within two miles of the port of Alloa, long celebrated and an eſtabliſhed favourite in all the markets, and now at work to great advantage. An extenſive Iron-work has likewiſe lately been eſtabliſhed on the premiſes.

The eſtate affords five Freehold Qualifications in the county, and is upon the whole, one of the moſt complete and deſirable purchaſes that has been offered to the public.

For further particulars please apply to Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle Square, Edinburgh.

A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands.

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

FOULDEN WEST MAINS & WHITECORNLEES,

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1800.

THIS Farm conſiſts of 716 acres, great part of which are a moſt ſubſtantial ſoil, fit for heavy crops of Wheat, Clover, or rich Paſture; the remainder is well ſuited to the Turnip Huſbandry.

To the eaſt of the Berwick road, which runs through the middle of the farm, there is a command of water for working a threſhing machine; and on the ſouth, the lands are bounded for upwards of a mile by the water of Whitadder. From the falls of that river, mills or other machinery may be erected.

This farm is diſtant ſix miles from Berwick, and eight from Dunſe. The public roads leading to theſe towns, and to all parts of the adjacent country, paſs through the lands, in directions which give eaſy acceſs to markets, lime, and coal.

Propoſals in writing, containing the conditions with regard to the number and extent of additional buildings and additional incloſing required, to be made to George Baillie, Eſq. of Jerviſwood, the proprietor, or to Henry Swan, at Kelſo, his factor, *on or before the 1ſt of June next, when the Farm will be Let.*

Mr Thomſon, the tenant at Foulden Mains, will ſend a perſon to ſhew the marches.